PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN

(11)Publication number:

05-272367

(43) Date of publication of application: 19.10.1993

(51)Int.Cl.

F02D 17/02 F01L 13/00

F01L 13/00

(21)Application number : 04-068238

(71)Applicant: MITSUBISHI MOTORS CORP

(22)Date of filing:

26.03.1992

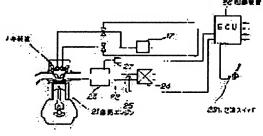
(72)Inventor: MIYAMOTO KATSUHIKO

(54) SWITCHING CONTROL METHOD FOR CYLINDER CUT-OFF ENGINE

(57)Abstract:

PURPOSE: To prevent excessive torque generation and reduce switching shock by detecting the gear shift stages and load of a speed change gear when the number of operating cylinders is changed according to speed and load, and switching a cylinder cut-off operating condition and an all-cylinder operating condition on the lower load side at a low speed stage.

CONSTITUTION: A valve device 1 which performs a cylinder cut-off condition at a low speed is disposed at the intake valve of a cylinder cut-off engine 21. The opening degree of a throttle valve 25 which is disposed at an intake tube 22 is detected by a throttle position sensor. Besides, a boost sensor 27 is



disposed at a surge tank 23 to detect boost pressure. Besides, a first and second speed stages detecting switch 29 is disposed on the transmission side. The respective detected signals are inputted into a controller 28 respectively. With this constitution, the controller 28 detects the speed and load of the speed change gear. It is thus possible to switch a cylinder cut-off operating condition and an all cylinder operating condition to each other at a low speed stage on the lower load side.

LEGAL STATUS

[Date of request for examination]

28.03.1996

[Date of sending the examiner's decision of 04.11.1998

rejection]

[Kind of final disposal of application other than the examiner's decision of rejection or application converted registration]

[Date of final disposal for application]

[Patent number]

[Date of registration]

[Number of appeal against examiner's decision of rejection]

[Date of requesting appeal against examiner's decision of rejection]

[Date of extinction of right]

Copyright (C); 1998,2003 Japan Patent Office

JPO and NCIPI are not responsible for any damages caused by the use of this translation.

- 1. This document has been translated by computer. So the translation may not reflect the original precisely.
- 2.**** shows the word which can not be translated.
- 3.In the drawings, any words are not translated.

CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] The change control approach of the resting cylinder engine characterized by detecting the gear ratio and load of a change gear, and switching a partial-cylinder-operation condition and all cylinder operational status by the low loading side more in a low-speed stage in the resting cylinder engine into which the number of actuation gas columns was changed according to the rate and the load.

JPO and NCIPI are not responsible for any damages caused by the use of this translation.

- 1. This document has been translated by computer. So the translation may not reflect the original precisely.
- 2.**** shows the word which can not be translated.
- 3.In the drawings, any words are not translated.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Industrial Application] This invention relates to the change control approach of a resting cylinder engine of stopping actuation of a predetermined gas column according to loaded condition etc. [0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] In the resting cylinder engine made to suspend actuation of a predetermined gas column according to loaded condition etc., if the output output torque with the larger partial cylinder operation is obtained in a certain rotational frequency when throttle opening is small, and throttle opening becomes large, it is known that the output output torque with all larger cylinder operations will be obtained. Therefore, usually performs a change with the partial cylinder operation and all cylinder operations in such a resting cylinder engine with the point (cross point) that the output output torque is equal, by throttle opening, such as the time of partial cylinder operation and all cylinder operations. If it switches at such a point, originally there will be no torque difference and a shock will not occur.

[0003]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] However, it does not immediately become the inlet-pipe internal pressure of all gas column demands for the volume of an inhalation-of-air system at the time of the shift to all cylinder operational status from a partial-cylinder-operation condition, namely, the inhalation of air within the pipe one immediately after a change is high, since it will switch after air enters so much, big torque occurs and it appears as a car-body shock through an engine mount, a drive system, and a wheel.

[0004] Although the change gear ratio of a change gear seldom worries the shock by this torque difference in a small high-speed stage (3, 4, 5th speed, etc.), a little torque change influences a carbody shock greatly in the low-speed stage (1 2nd speed) where a change gear ratio is large. [0005]

[Means for Solving the Problem] In order to solve the above-mentioned technical problem, in this invention, in the resting cylinder engine into which the number of actuation gas columns was changed according to the rate and the load, the gear ratio and load of a change gear are detected, and a partial-cylinder-operation condition and all cylinder operational status were switched more by the low loading side in the low-speed stage.

[0006]

[Function] By this approach, since their being low-speed stages, such as the 1st speed and the 2nd speed, and loaded condition are detected, the change point is moved more to a low loading side in a low-speed stage based on it and it was made to perform the change to all cylinder operational status from a partial-cylinder-operation condition, the shock at the time of a change is mitigated. [0007]

[Example] Next, one example of this invention is explained based on a drawing. The outline of the whole resting cylinder engine is shown in <u>drawing 2</u>. Although the valve gear 1 to which 21 attains a resting cylinder condition to that inlet valve with a resting cylinder engine at the time of a low speed is formed, this valve gear 1 also has the function for setting up the valve timing in the time of a low speed and a high speed.

[0008] As for the surge tank and 24, the inlet pipe to which 22 makes an inhalation-of-air system,

and 23 are [the air cleaner of an inlet-pipe inlet port and 25] throttle valves, and the opening is detected by the throttle position sensor and inputted into a control unit (ECU) 26. The boost sensor (pressure sensor) 27 is attached in a surge tank 23, boost pressure is detected, and it is inputted into a control unit 26. 29 is 1 and the 2nd speed stage pilot switch which are prepared in the transmission side, for example, ON signal is inputted into a control unit at the time of 1 and the 2nd speed. [0009] The valve gear adopted by this example is shown in drawing 5 -8. This valve gear 1 is equipped with a cam shaft 2 and a rocker shaft 3, and the cam 5 for high speeds with the cam 4 for low speeds and the amount of large lifts with the amount of small lifts is being fixed to the cam shaft 2.

[0010] And the Maine rocker arm 6 and the subrocker arms 7 and 8 of a pair are formed in the rocker shaft 3.

[0011] The end face is united with the rocker shaft 3 by for example, spline association, and the rocking edge is in contact with the valve-stem end of an inlet valve 9 for the Maine rocker arm 6 mentioned above with association.

[0012] On the other hand, the subrocker arms 7 and 8 are supported pivotably by the rocker shaft 3 in a end face, respectively, and are made pivotable, and the rolling bearing 10 is attached in the rocking edge.

[0013] And in <u>drawing 6</u> the rocking edge in these subrocker arms 7 and 8 indicate the cam 4 side for low speeds to be, apart from the supporter of a rolling bearing 10, arm section 7A (8A) can give clockwise rotation energization among drawing in contact with the plunger 13 locate at the tip of the lost motion spring 12 with which it have form and this arm section 7A be prepare in the cylinder head 11, and the pressure welding of the rolling bearing 10 be carry out to a cam.

[0014] On the other hand, the engagement holes 7B and 8B penetrated towards one side radial [the] bordering on a core are formed in the subrocker arms 7 and 8. That is, these engagement holes 7B and 8B shall have accomplished the **** path of the connection plunger mentioned later.

[0015] Moreover, in the shaft center section, oil pressure path 3A is formed in the interior of a rocker shaft 3 in accordance with shaft orientations, and in the condition of intersecting perpendicularly with oil pressure path 3A, when the base circle of cams 4 and 5 counters the above-mentioned rolling bearing 10, through tube 3B which can make a center position in agreement is formed in the above-mentioned engagement holes 7B and 8B in this oil pressure path 3A, and the location which counters.

[0016] And into this through tube 3B, the connection plunger 14 in which **** is possible is loaded with between this through tube 3B and the engagement holes 7B and 8B mentioned above. Namely, the connection plunger 14 uses as a head the engagement hole 7B [which has been formed in the subrocker arms 7 and 8], and 8B side. for example, the collar formed in the head in the longitudinal direction of through tube 3B mentioned above, and the edge of the opposite side -- by the compression spring 15 arranged between 14A and the supporter in a rocker shaft 3 Usually, the position in which it sometimes turns caudad, it is energized and a head is absorbed towards the inside of through tube 3B from the engagement holes 7B and 8B is set up.

[0017] On the other hand, the output way 31 of the oil pressure setting means 16 is connected to oil pressure path 3A in the rocker shaft 3 mentioned above. a thing for this oil pressure setting means 16 to set up the pressure in oil pressure path 3A mentioned above according to operational status -- it is -- the electromagnetism a low speed and for high speeds -- it has the drive type directional selecting valves 16A and 16B, and these change-over valves 16A and 16B are controlled by said control unit 26.

[0018] electromagnetism -- in the case of this example, drive type directional-selecting-valve 16A is arranged at two paths the object for low speeds, and for high speeds, respectively, each change-over valves 16A and 16B have three locations of the path from an oil pump 17, the feedback loop which is having atmospheric pressure open pressure discharge set up, and oil pressure path 3A in a rocker shaft 3, and the oil from an oil pump 17 is having the position which is not excited and which is introduced to the feedback loop usually set up sometimes in addition, the electromagnetism located in the high-speed side in drawing 8 -- illustration is omitted about drive type directional-selecting-valve 16A. Therefore, since the pressure within oil pressure path 3A is maintained by the low condition, the connection plunger 14 is made into the condition of having escaped from the

engagement holes 7B and 8B by energization of a compression spring 15 as shown in drawing 7. [0019] O2 for [on the other hand] an engine speed sensor and air-fuel ratio detection in a control device 26 the electromagnetism which the information from the various sensors for operational status detection including a sensor and the throttle position sensor for loaded-condition detection is inputted, distinguishes loaded condition in a low-speed condition and a high-speed condition list according to the input from each [these] sensor, and is located in the both sides of a low speed and a high speed -- the driving signal to drive type directional-selecting-valve 16A is outputted. therefore, electromagnetism -- if drive type directional-selecting-valve 16A is excited, the oil from an oil pump 17 will be supplied to oil pressure path 3A, and the pressure in the path will be heightened. [0020] thus, the electromagnetism located in a low-speed side when it is distinguished by the input of an engine speed, an air-fuel ratio, and accelerator opening in a control device 26 that it is in a comparatively low speed condition, since it is constituted -- the electromagnetism which a drive type directional selecting valve is excited, and is located in a high-speed side -- a drive type directional selecting valve is usually set as a position.

[0021] the electromagnetism by the side of the low speed mentioned above -- the electromagnetism which drive type directional-selecting-valve 16A is excited, and switches to the position which turns the oil from an oil pump 17 to oil pressure path 3A, and feeds it, and is located in a high-speed side - a drive type directional selecting valve has the position which maintains an initial position by not being excited and does not supply the oil into oil pressure path 3A by the side of a high speed maintained

[0022] Therefore, the connection plunger 14 located in a low-speed side As a two-dot chain line shows drawing 7, resist energization of a compression spring 15, project towards engagement hole 7A of the 1st subrocker arm 7, and a rocker shaft 3 and the 1st subrocker arm 7 are unified. It enables it to perform closing motion control of the valve by the cam 4 for low speeds by making transfer of the driving force between the subrocker arm 7 and a rocker shaft 3 into ******. Moreover, as a continuous line shows the connection plunger 14 by the side of a high speed in drawing 7 R> 7 Transfer of the driving force between the 2nd subrocker arm 8 and rocker shafts 3 which it is supposed that have been absorbed in through tube 3B of a rocker shaft 3, and are located in a high-speed side is maintained to a disconnection state, and it is made for an operation of closing motion control of the valve by the cam 5 for high speeds to have not reached.

[0023] the electromagnetism in the time of the low speed mentioned above on the other hand when rotation of an engine went up and the high-speed rotation region was arrived at -- the electromagnetism located in a high-speed side contrary to an excitation setup to the drive type

electromagnetism located in a high-speed side contrary to an excitation setup to the drive type directional selecting valves 16A and 16B -- an excitation setup to the drive type directional selecting valves 16A and 16B is performed. Therefore, in this case, as a two-dot chain line shows drawing 7, a rocker shaft 3 and the 2nd subrocker arm 8 are unified because the connection plunger 14 located in a high-speed side projects towards engagement hole 8B of the 2nd subrocker arm 8, and transfer of the driving force between the 2nd subrocker arm 8 and rocker shafts 3 which are located in a high-speed side is set as ******. In addition, the connection plunger 14 by the side of a low speed is changed into the position which escapes from engagement hole 3A of the 1st subrocker arm 7, and is absorbed in through tube 3B of a rocker shaft 3 at this time. Consequently, closing motion control of the valve by the cam 5 for high speeds will be performed.

[0024] Moreover, when it is distinguished that operation in the low loading condition, such as an idling, is performed by the input from a throttle position sensor at the time of the low speed mentioned above, the closing motion control by the cam by the side of the low speed and high speed in the selected gas column is made not to be performed. namely, the electromagnetism located in a low-speed and high-speed side in a control unit 26 in this condition -- an excitation setup to a drive type directional selecting valve is canceled.

[0025] therefore, which electromagnetism by the side of a low speed and a high speed, since the feeding position of the oil by the drive type directional selecting valves 16A and 16B is not set up The pressure in oil pressure path 3A of a rocker shaft 3 does not rise. By this The connection plunger 14 of each ** is set as the usual position absorbed in through tube 3B by energization of a compression spring 15, and maintains transfer of the driving force between the 1st and 2nd subrocker arm 7 and 8 and a rocker shaft 3 to a disconnection state by it. Each subrocker arms 7 and 8 are made

into the so-called valve idle state which does not act the closing motion control by the object for low speeds, and the cams 4 and 5 for high speeds, and have a resting cylinder condition set up here by this. And this resting cylinder condition is changed to a setup of the actuation position of the connection plunger 14 according to an engine speed, when a low loading condition is canceled. [0026] When a change gear is in 1 and the low-speed stage of the 2nd speed, the change to all cylinder operational status from the above-mentioned resting cylinder condition is made by the low loading side in order to mitigate a change shock. Therefore, the map B which shifted more the change point other than the change judging map A at the times other than 1 as shown in drawing 3, and a 2nd speed stage to the low loading side is created beforehand. In addition, a load is represented with the boost pressure measured by the above-mentioned boost sensor 27, and an engine speed is taken along an axis of abscissa, and it has taken boost pressure along the axis of ordinate. [0027] Next, if a resting cylinder / all cylinder change control are explained, as shown in drawing 1, an engine speed and boost pressure will be detected first and, subsequently it will be judged for 1 of a change gear, and the 2nd speed stage pilot switch 29 whether it is ON. Since it is not in 1 and a 2nd speed condition when judged as NO, based on Map A, a change with a partial-cylinder-operation condition and all cylinder operational status is made.

[0028] When it is judged that 1 and the 2nd speed stage pilot switch 29 are ON, based on the map B which shifted the change point to the low loading side more, a change with a partial-cylinder-operation condition and all cylinder operational status is made. Since it is switched more by the low loading side, a change shock is reduced.

[0029] Although loaded condition is seen by boost pressure, you may make it judge with the element of others, such as an inhalation air content over an engine speed, in this example. Moreover, a valve gear 1 is also an example and the other devices which a resting cylinder condition can attain can also be adopted.

[0030]

[Effect of the Invention] Since according to the all the cylinders / the resting cylinder change control approach of the resting cylinder engine concerning this invention all resting cylinder cylinders were switched more at the time of low loading when a change gear was in a low-speed stage, generating of excessive torque can be prevented and a change shock is mitigated.

JPO and NCIPI are not responsible for any damages caused by the use of this translation.

- 1. This document has been translated by computer. So the translation may not reflect the original precisely.
- 2.**** shows the word which can not be translated.
- 3.In the drawings, any words are not translated.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

[Drawing 1] It is the flow chart which shows one example of this invention.

[Drawing 2] It is the schematic diagram of the whole resting cylinder engine system.

[Drawing 3] They are all the resting cylinder cylinder change judging maps at the times other than 1 and the 2nd speed.

[Drawing 4] They are 1 and all the resting cylinder cylinder change judging maps at the time of the 2nd speed.

[Drawing 5] It is the important section perspective view of a valve gear.

[Drawing 6] It is the important section sectional view of drawing 5.

[Drawing 7] It is the sectional view which met in the direction of an axis of the rocker shaft of drawing 5.

[Drawing 8] It is the block diagram of an oil pressure setting means.

[Drawing 9] It is the graph which shows the cross point of all cylinder resting cylinders.

[Description of Notations]

1 Valve Gear

21 Resting Cylinder Engine

26 Control Unit

27 Boost Sensor

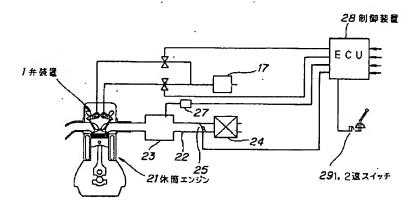
29 1, 2nd Speed Stage Pilot Switch

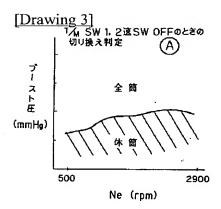
JPO and NCIPI are not responsible for any damages caused by the use of this translation.

- 1. This document has been translated by computer. So the translation may not reflect the original precisely.
- 2.**** shows the word which can not be translated.
- 3.In the drawings, any words are not translated.

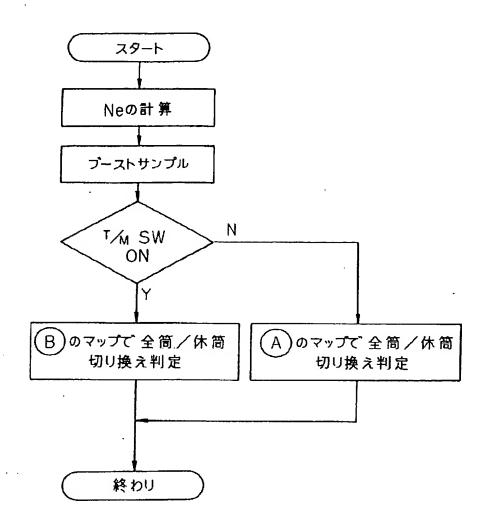
DRAWINGS

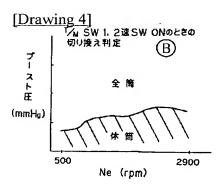
[Drawing 2]



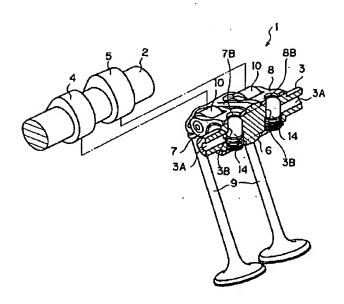


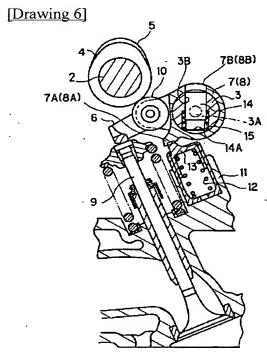
[Drawing 1]



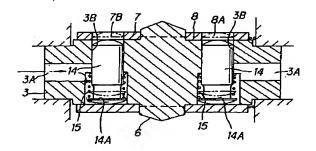


[Drawing 5]

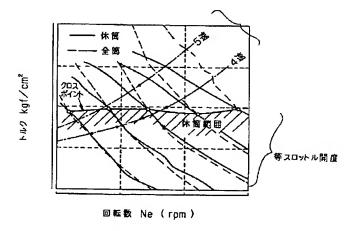




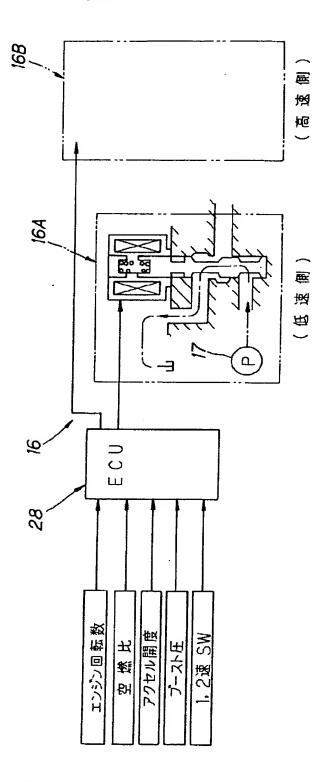
[Drawing 7]



[Drawing 9]



[Drawing 8]



PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN

(11)Publication number:

05-272367

(43) Date of publication of application: 19.10.1993

(51)Int.CI.

F02D 17/02

F01L 13/00

F01L 13/00

(21)Application number : 04-068238

(71)Applicant: MITSUBISHI MOTORS CORP

(22)Date of filing:

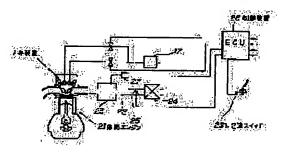
26.03.1992

(72)Inventor: MIYAMOTO KATSUHIKO

(54) SWITCHING CONTROL METHOD FOR CYLINDER CUT-OFF ENGINE

(57)Abstract:

PURPOSE: To prevent excessive torque generation and reduce switching shock by detecting the gear shift stages and load of a speed change gear when the number of operating cylinders is changed according to speed and load, and switching a cylinder cut-off operating condition and an all-cylinder operating condition on the lower load side at a low speed stage. CONSTITUTION: A valve device 1 which performs a cylinder cut-off condition at a low speed is disposed at the intake valve of a cylinder cut-off engine 21. The opening degree of a throttle valve 25 which is disposed at an intake tube 22 is detected by a throttle position sensor. Besides, a boost sensor 27 is disposed at a surge tank 23 to detect boost pressure. Besides, a first and second speed stages detecting switch 29 is disposed on the transmission side. The respective detected signals are inputted into a controller 28 respectively. With this constitution, the controller 28 detects the speed and load of the speed change gear. It



is thus possible to switch a cylinder cut-off operating condition and an all cylinder operating condition to each other at a low speed stage on the lower load side.

LEGAL STATUS

[Date of request for examination]

28.03.1996

[Date of sending the examiner's decision of

04.11.1998

rejection]

[Kind of final disposal of application other than the examiner's decision of rejection or application converted registration]

[Date of final disposal for application]

[Patent number]

[Date of registration]

[Number of appeal against examiner's decision of rejection]

[Date of requesting appeal against examiner's decision of rejection]
[Date of extinction of right]

Copyright (C); 1998,2003 Japan Patent Office

(19)日本国特許庁(JP)

(12)公開特許公報 (A) (11)特許出願公開番号

特開平5-272367

(43)公開日 平成5年(1993)10月19日

(51) Int. Cl. 5	i	識別記号	ļ-	庁内整理番号	FI		技術表示箇所
F02D 1	7/02		S	7367 — 3 G			
F01L 1	3/00	302	С				
		303	С				
F 0 2 D 1	7/02		M	7367 — 3 G			
						•	

審査請求 未請求 請求項の数1

柱面立4 60220

(全7頁)

(21)四级田 7	17段丁4-00230	

(22)出願日 平成4年(1992)3月26日 (71)出願人 000006286

三菱自動車工業株式会社 東京都港区芝五丁目33番8号

(72)発明者 宮本 勝彦

東京都港区芝五丁目33番8号 三菱自動車

工業株式会社内

(74)代理人 弁理士 光石 俊郎 (外1名)

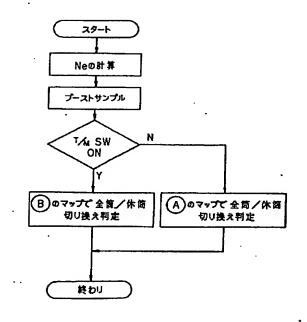
(54) 【発明の名称】休筒エンジンの切換え制御方法

(57)【要約】

/91\山晒采县

【目的】 休筒エンジンにおいて、低速段における休筒 全筒切換え時のショックを低減する。

【構成】 変速機に設けた1, 2速段検出スイッチ29 により1,2速段であるかどうか判断し、1,2速段で あるときには、休筒運転状態と全筒運転状態との切換え ポイントを低負荷側にずらし、切換え時のショックを低 減した。



【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】 速度及び負荷に応じて作動気筒数を変え るようにした休筒エンジンにおいて、変速機の変速段及 び負荷を検出し、低速段ではより低負荷側で休筒運転状 態と全筒運転状態とを切換えるようにしたことを特徴と する休筒エンジンの切換え制御方法。

【発明の詳細な説明】

[0001]

【産業上の利用分野】本発明は、負荷状態等に応じて所 定の気筒の作動を停止させる休筒エンジンの切換え制御 10 方法に関する。

[0002]

【従来の技術】負荷状態等に応じて所定の気筒の作動を 停止させる休筒エンジンにおいては、ある回転数におい てスロットル開度が小さいときには休筒運転の方が大き い出力軸トルクが得られ、スロットル開度が大きくなる と全筒運転の方が大きい出力軸トルクが得られることが 知られている。したがって、このような休筒エンジンに おける休筒運転と全筒運転との切換えは、休筒運転時と 全筒運転時の等スロットル開度で出力軸トルクが等しい 20 点(クロスポイント)で行うのが通例である。このよう な点で切換えれば、本来トルク差がなくショックが発生 しない。

[0003]

【発明が解決しようとする課題】しかし、休筒運転状態 から全筒運転状態への移行時、吸気系の容積のため、す ぐには全気筒要求の吸気管内圧にならず、即ち切換え直 後の吸気管内は高く、多量に空気が入ってから切換わる ことになるから、大きなトルクが発生し、それがエンジ ンマウント、駆動系、車輪を通じて車体ショックとして 30 現われる。

【0004】このトルク差によるショックは、変速機の 変速比が小さい高速段(3,4,5速など)ではあまり 気にならないが、変速比が大きい低速段(1,2速)で は、少しのトルク変化が車体ショックに大きく影響す る。

[0005]

【課題を解決するための手段】上記課題を解決するた め、本発明では、速度及び負荷に応じて作動気筒数を変 及び負荷を検出し、低速段ではより低負荷側で休筒運転 状態と全筒運転状態とを切換えるようにしたのである。

[0006]

【作用】この方法では、1速、2速などの低速段である こと及び負荷状態を検出し、それに基づき低速段ではよ り低負荷側に切換えポイントを移して休筒運転状態から 全筒運転状態への切換えを行うようにしたので、切換え 時のショックが軽減される。

[0007]

【実施例】次に、本発明の一実施例を図面に基づき説明 50

する。図2には休筒エンジン全体の概略を示してある。 21が休筒エンジンで、その吸気弁に対しては、低速時 に休筒状態を達成する弁装置1が設けられているが、こ の弁装置1は、低速, 高速時での弁開閉時期を設定する ための機能も有している。

2

【0008】22は吸気系をなす吸気管、23はそのサ ージタンク、24は吸気管入口のエアクリーナ、25は スロットルバルブで、その開度はスロットルポジション センサにより検出され、制御装置(ECU)26に入力 される。サージタンク23にはプーストセンサ(圧力セ ンサ) 27が取付けられ、プースト圧が検出され、制御 装置26に入力される。29はトランスミッション側に 設けられている1,2速段検出スイッチで、例えば1, 2速のときにON信号が制御装置に入力される。

【0009】本実施例で採用している弁装置は図5~8 に示されている。この弁装置1は、カムシャフト2とロ ッカーシャフト3とを備え、カムシャフト2には、小リ フト量をもつ低速用カム4および大リフト量をもつ高速 用カム5とが固定されている。

【0010】そして、ロッカーシャフト3には、メイン ロッカーアーム6と一対のサプロッカーアーム7,8と が設けてある。

【0011】上述したメインロッカーアーム6は、例え ばスプライン結合によって基端がロッカーシャフト3と 一体化されており、揺動端は例えば、吸気弁9のバルブ ステムエンドに当接している。

【0012】一方、サプロッカーアーム7,8は、それ ぞれ基端をロッカーシャフト3に枢支されて回転可能と されており、揺動端にはローラーペアリング10が取り 付けてある。

【0013】そして、このサブロッカーアーム7,8に おける揺動端は、低速用カム4側を示している図6にお いて、ローラーペアリング10の支持部とは別にアーム 部7A(8A)が形成してあり、このアーム部7Aはシ リンダヘッド11に設けてあるロストモーションスプリ ング12の先端に位置するプランジャ13に当接して図 中、時計方向の回転付勢を与えられ、ローラーペアリン グ10をカムに圧接させるようになっている。

【0014】一方、サブロッカーアーム7、8には、中 えるようにした休筒エンジンにおいて、変速機の変速段 40 心部を境にしてその半径方向の一方に向け貫通する係合 孔7B、8Bが形成してある。すなわち、この係合孔7 B. 8 B は、後述する連結プランジャの突没通路を成す ものとされている。

> 【0015】また、ロッカーシャフト3の内部には、軸 中心部において軸方向に沿って油圧通路3Aが形成され ており、この油圧通路3Aにおける上記係合孔7B,8 Bと対向する位置には、油圧通路3Aと直交する状態 で、カム4,5のベース円が上記ローラーベアリング1 0に対向したときに中心位置を一致させることのできる 貫通孔3 Bが形成してある。

10

【0016】そして、この貫通孔3B内には、この貫通孔3Bと上述した係合孔7B,8Bとの間を突没可能な連結プランジャ14が装填されている。すなわち、連結プランジャ14は、サブロッカーアーム7,8に形成してある係合孔7B,8B側を頭部とし、例えば、上述した貫通孔3Bの長手方向における頭部と反対側の端部に形成された鍔14Aとロッカーシャフト3内の支持部との間に配置された圧縮バネ15によって、通常時には下方に向け付勢されて頭部が係合孔7B,8Bから貫通孔3B内に向け没入する態位を設定されている。

【0017】一方、上述したロッカーシャフト3内の油圧通路3Aには、油圧設定手段16の出力路31が接続してある。この油圧設定手段16は運転状態に応じて上述した油圧通路3A内の圧力を設定するためのものであり、低速・高速用の電磁駆動式方向切換弁16A,16Bが前記制御装置26により制御される。

【0018】電磁駆動式方向切換弁16Aは、本実施例の場合、低速用と高速用との2経路にそれぞれ配置されており、各切換弁16A,16Bはオイルポンプ17からの通路と大気圧開放圧を設定されている帰還路とロッカーシャフト3内の油圧通路3Aとの3位置をもち、励磁されない通常時にはオイルポンプ17からのオイルが帰還路へ導入される態位を設定されている。なお、図8中、高速側に位置する電磁駆動式方向切換弁16Aについては図示を省略してある。従って、油圧通路3A内での圧力は低い状態に維持されるので、連結プランジャ14は、圧縮バネ15の付勢によって、図7に示すように係合孔7B,8Bから脱した状態とされる。

【0020】このように構成されるため、制御装置26において、エンジン回転数、空燃比およびアクセル開度の入力情報により、比較的低速な状態であることを判別した場合は、低速側に位置する電磁駆動式方向切換弁が励磁され、また高速側に位置する電磁駆動式方向切換弁は通常態位に設定される。

【0021】上述した低速側の電磁駆動式方向切換弁16Aは、励磁されることで、オイルポンプ17からのオイルを油圧通路3Aに向け圧送する態位に切換られ、また、高速側に位置する電磁駆動式方向切換弁は励磁されないことで初期態位を維持して高速側の油圧通路3A内50

へのオイルの供給を行わない態位を維持される。

【0022】従って、低速側に位置する連結プランジャ14は、図7において二点鎖線で示すように、圧縮バネ15の付勢に抗して第1のサブロッカーアーム7の係合孔7Aに向け突出してロッカーシャフト3と第1のサブロッカーアーム7とを一体化し、サブロッカーアーム7とロッカーシャフト3との間の駆動力の伝達を接状態とされることで低速用カム4による弁の開閉制御が行えるようにし、また、高速側での連結プランジャ14は、図7において実線で示すように、ロッカーシャフト3の貫通孔3B内に没入したままとされて高速側に位置する第2のサブロッカーアーム8とロッカーシャフト3との間の駆動力の伝達を断状態に維持して、高速用カム5による弁の開閉制御の作用が及ばないようにしてある。

【0023】一方、エンジンの回転が上昇して高速回転域に達すると、上述した低速時での電磁駆動式方向切換弁16A,16Bに対する励磁設定とは逆に、高速側に位置する電磁駆動式方向切換升16A,16Bに対する励磁設定が行われる。従って、この場合には、図7において二点鎖線で示すように、高速側に位置する連結プランジャ14が、第2のサブロッカーアーム8の係合孔8Bに向けて突出することでロッカーシャフト3と第2のサブロッカーアーム8とを一体化し、高速側に位置する第2のサブロッカーアーム8とロッカーシャフト3との間の駆動力の伝達を接状態に設定する。なお、このとき、低速側の連結プランジャ14は第1のサブロッカーアーム7の係合孔3Aから脱してロッカーシャフト3の貫通孔3B内に没入する態位に変換される。この結果、高速用カム5による弁の開閉制御が行われることになる

【0024】また、上述した低速時において、例えば、スロットルポジションセンサからの入力により、アイドリング等の低負荷状態での運転が行われていることを判別した場合には、選択された気筒における低速・高速側のカムによる開閉制御を行わないようにされる。すなわち、この状態においては、制御装置26において、低速側および高速側に位置する電磁駆動式方向切換弁に対する励磁設定が解除される。

【0025】従って、低速側および高速側のいずれの電磁駆動式方向切換弁16A,16Bによるオイルの圧送態位が設定されないので、ロッカーシャフト3の油圧通路3A内の圧力は上昇せず、これによって、各側の連結プランジャ14が圧縮バネ15の付勢によって貫通孔3B内に没入する通常態位に設定され、第1、第2のサブロッカーアーム7,8とロッカーシャフト3との間の駆動力の伝達を断状態に維持する。これにより、各サブロッカーアーム7,8は低速用、高速用カム4,5による開閉制御を作用されない所謂、弁停止状態とされ、ここに、休筒状態を設定されることになる。そして、この休筒状態は、低負荷状態が解除された時点でエンジン回転

5

数に応じた連結プランジャ14の作動態位の設定に切り 替えられる。

【0026】変速機が1,2速の低速段にあるときには、上記休筒状態から全筒運転状態への切換えは、切換えショックを軽減するためより低負荷側でなされる。そのため、図3に示すような1,2速段以外のときの切換え判定マップAのほかに、切換えポイントをより低負荷側にシフトさせたマップBを予め作成しておく。なお、負荷は、前述のブーストセンサ27で測定するプースト圧で代表させ、横軸に回転数、縦軸にブースト圧をとってある。

【0027】次に、休筒/全筒切換え制御について説明すると、図1に示すように、先ずエンジン回転数、ブースト圧が検出され、次いで、変速機の1,2速段検出スイッチ29がONか否かが判断される。NOと判断された場合は、1,2速状態ではないので、マップAに基づき休筒運転状態と全筒運転状態との切換えがなされる。【0028】1,2速段検出スイッチ29がONであると判断された場合は、切換えポイントをより低負荷側にずらしたマップBに基づき休筒運転状態と全筒運転状態との切換えがなされる。より低負荷側で切換えられるので、切換えショックは低減される。

【0029】この実施例では、負荷状態をプースト圧で見ているが、エンジン回転数に対する吸入空気量などその他の要素により判断するようにしてもよい。また、弁装置1も一例であり、休筒状態が達成できるその他の機構も採用できる。

[0030]

【発明の効果】本発明に係る休筒エンジンの全筒/休筒 切換え制御方法によれば、変速機が低速段にあるときに は、より低負荷のときに休筒全筒を切換えるようにした ので、過大トルクの発生が防止でき、切換えショックが 軽減される。

6

【図面の簡単な説明】

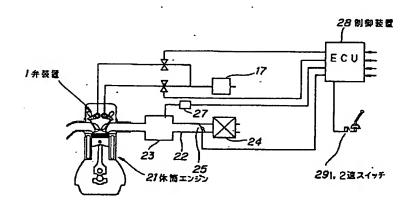
- 【図 1 】本発明の一実施例を示すフローチャートであ[。] る。
- 【図2】休筒エンジンシステム全体の概略図である。
 - 【図3】1,2速以外のときの休筒全筒切換え判定マップである。
 - 【図4】1, 2速のときの休筒全筒切換え判定マップである。
 - 【図5】弁装置の要部斜視図である。
 - 【図6】図5の要部断面図である。
 - 【図7】図5のロッカーシャフトの軸線方向に沿った断面図である。
 - 【図8】油圧設定手段のブロック図である。
- 20 【図9】全筒休筒のクロスポイントを示すグラフである。

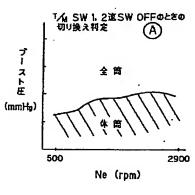
【符号の説明】

- 1 弁装置
- 21 休筒エンジン
- 26 制御装置
- 27 プーストセンサ
- 29 1, 2速段検出スイッチ

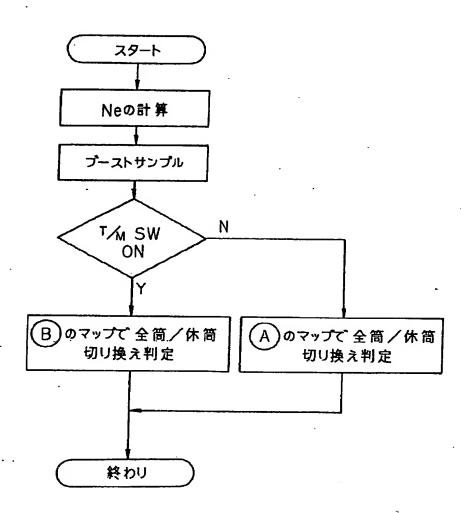
[図2]

【図3】

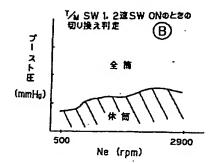




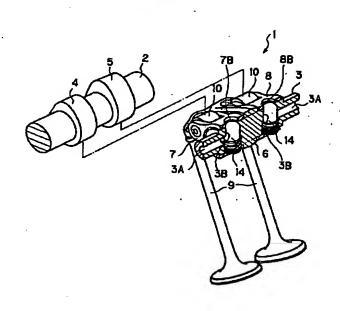
【図1】

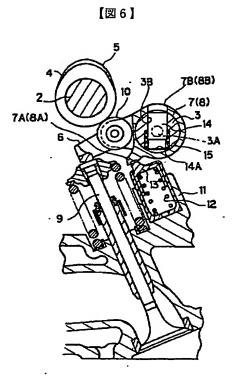


【図4】

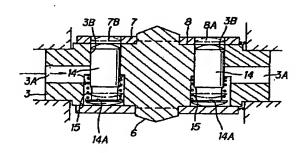


【図5】

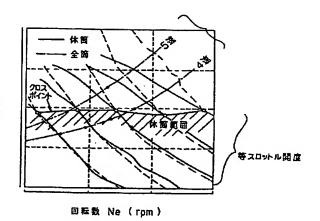




【図7】



[図9]



hwo kgf/cm²

